

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.5010, -12.0700,
64.5860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E0BAD
RGB	78, 11, 173
RGB Percent	31%, 4%, 68%
CMY	0.6938, 0.9570, 0.3217
CMYK	0.55, 0.94, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	265°, 88%, 36%
HSV	265°, 94%, 68%
XYZ	10.8052, 4.8766, 39.8845
YIQ	49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

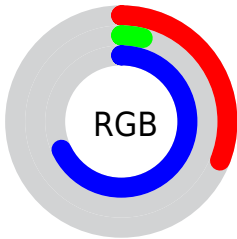
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 11, 173
Decimal	5114797
CIE _{Lab}	26.38, 59.54, -70.03
CIE _{LCh}	26, 91.922, 310.371
Yxy	4.8766, 0.1945, 0.0878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283304877 (0xFF4E0BAD)
YUV	49.5010, 60.8850, 24.9936
Hunter-Lab	22.0831, 48.6944, -91.6261

Details

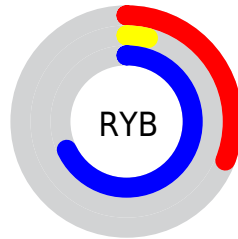
The YIQ color **49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **134.4990, 12.0700, -64.5860**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1590, -11.1070, 63.6530**, and **13.5660, -38.1990, 37.0090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.2500, -12.6210, 69.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4700, -10.7850, 57.8150**.

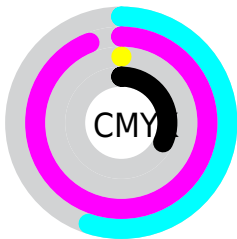
Distribution



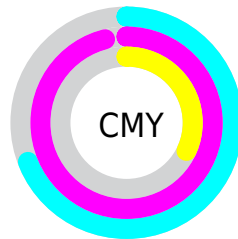
- Red (31%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

49.5010, -12.0700,
64.5860

49.5010, -12.0700,
64.5860

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

30.0990, -20.0460,
54.9460

109.1590,
-11.1070, 63.6530

13.5660, -38.1990,
37.0090

135.9420, -8.9980,
63.9780

10.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

160.7610, 1.4570,
56.2170

11.8610, -23.7530,
17.4870

185.5800, 11.9120,
48.4560

6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

210.3880, 20.9000,
39.7480

3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410


226.8240, 13.2000,


0.0000, 0.0000,


25.1040


0.0000


 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370


 49.5010, -12.0700,
64.5860

 49.5010, -12.0700,
64.5860

 41.2500, -12.6210,
69.0670

 62.4700, -10.7850,
57.8150

 76.0260, -9.7750,
50.5210

 88.9950, -8.4900,
43.7500

 102.2630, -6.6090,
37.1910

 115.2320, -5.3240,
30.4200

■ 128.7880, -4.3140,
23.1260

■ 141.7570, -3.0290,
16.3550

■ 154.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 168.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



63.5140, -85.1470, 28.8130



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



58.9990, 56.7490, 67.3810

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



56.0930, 56.8980, 4.0820



59.6990, -50.9810, -17.7090

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



134.4990, 12.0700, -64.5860

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



49.1770, -24.1090, -42.1650



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



56.3610, 14.0800, -23.9040

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



46.0460, 91.7840, 32.6480



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



68.1520, -73.4050, 3.2270

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



58.5390, 81.0510, 56.4670



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



56.3760, -43.0020, -24.6500

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



176.8420, -4.4060, 24.7940



86.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490



83.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860



53.3430, -16.4760, 89.3800



73.1220, 35.0140, 81.3340



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



35.6380, -11.1980, 59.7940



5.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.2680, 66.0570, 63.8890



81.9100, 91.4530, 88.2290



110.8780, -35.0140, -81.3340



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



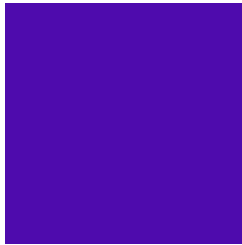
54.8820, 61.1520, 59.1680



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

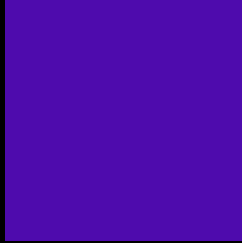
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

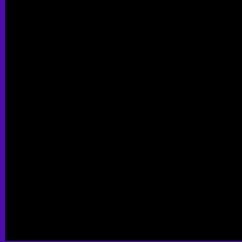
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.5010, -12.0700,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860

Protanopia

51.2140, -58.7800, 8.0040

Deuteranopia

51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



Tritanopia

61.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860

Protanomaly

50.2570, -42.0030, 28.8530

Deuteranomaly

50.6500, -38.9760, 23.5520

Tritanomaly

56.7590, -14.5380, 21.1900

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.2010, -4.0390, 23.6490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(78, 11, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 11, 173)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 11, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 11, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(78, 11, 173) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 11, 173) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 11, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 11, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 11, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 11,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.5010, -12.0700, 64.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 11, 173) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 11,  
173) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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